m BREAK THE DEADLOCK.

FOL LXI.-NO. 226.

SOUR DEMOCRATS DECIDE IN PAPOR OF COUNTING A QUORUM.

pareday's Cancus Directs the Committee st Raise to Bring in a Rule Providing or the Recording of Members Who Are resent and Not Voting-The Rate Will publicas Provide that the House and Set the Speaker Shall Order the Countspeaker Crisp Opposed the Resolution. but Said He Would Tield to the Camena.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The deadlock in the Isse of Representatives will soon be broken. s result of the action of the Democration sees to day, directing the Committee on his to bring in a rule providing for the regeing of members present and refusing to hastien is a complete vindication of Speaker at's course in the Fifty-first Congress. is was made absolutely necessary by the penetrate themselves in refusing to attend as session of the House, or, if present, deping to vote. Speaker Crisp will escape the millation, however, of being compelled to setly admit that Speaker Beed was right of that he was wrong, because the new rule undoubtedly provide that the House itself al sot the Speaker shall order the recording the names of those present and not voting estheless, Mr. Reed feels that the victory and he modestly makes note of the fahat at last his entire code of rules, against ess rebelled, have been endorsed and adopted the Democrats of the Fifty-third Congress Is ordering the framing of the new rule the cose has done only what has been reshadowed by well-informed parliamenwisns in both parties for the past three pars. The absurd rule proposed yester-ear by the Committee on Rules, under which members were to be fined for his voting, could not stand. It falled is meet with the endorsement of a maof Democrate, and brought to the sur he the strong feeling that has long been news to exist in favor of following the prece

ight yof Democrats, and brought to the surthe the strong feeling that has long been
have to exist in favor of following the precentieve to by becaker Reed in the Fifty-first
Cogress, and counting members present and
stroting in order to make a quorum.

Seeh a rule as that outlined by to-day's
secus would have been adouted long ago but
the haversion of Speaker Crisp and some of
the Democrats who were Speaker Reed's conspicuous antagonists during the Force bill
fifth, but the disincilination of these men to
field to Mr. Reed's position could not
prail against the necessity of adopting some
six under which the House could runsact
be business demanded by the interests
of the party and the public Speaker Reed
as compelled to eat his own words when
lannounced his belief in the power of the
leaker to count a quorum, and Speaker Crisp
sath is friends must now enjoy the unpleasant
steriences of bowing to the inevitable. They
will doe, however, with courage and graces
and the business of the House of Repmentatives, with its overwheiming majority
of Democratio members, will be preceded
will.

The House was in session just an hour today, and then gave way to a Lemocratic cancalled to counsider the partiaments it.

The House was in session just an hour today, and then gave way to a Lemocratic orasecond the partiaments it.

The House was in session just an hour today, and then gave way to a Lemocratic orasecond the meeting of the resolution, which provided in a
secral way that the members were
second the partiaments in the
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second the partiaments in the
second the presence of the Clerk of the
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been and, upon their revisal to vote, they shall be counted as present and not voting, in order to establish the presence of a quorum. The resting of the resolution was greeted with applause.

Speaker Crisp took the floor against the restinion. He objected to it on the ground that Emisht be found to be ineffectual and oundersome, and that it needed careful and critical stamination, such as could not be given by the caucua.

seriome, and that it needed careful and critiris examination, such as could not be given by
fiscaucus.

Rr. De Armond of Missouri offered a resolulian that it was the sense of the caucus that
such a rule should be drafted as would result
in securing a quorum. Then, turning to
preaker Crisp, he asked if this whole matter
were referred to the Committee on Rules
whether the Speaker would cooperate with the
committee and carry out the ispirit of any resclution that might be adopted by the caucus.
Amid a burst of appliance Breaker Crisp rebliet that he was a Democrat, that he would
ried any conviction which he had to the voice
of a Democratic caucus.

If, Catchings of Mississippi then took the
floor and spoke in opposition to the Springer
resolution. He called attention to its imperrections, and, among other things, demonstrated its futility in the event that the Repubicans should absent themselves from the floor
during a roll call, as the Democrate did during
the rifty-first Congress.

Ar. Cockran of New York said that securing
its presence of members and ascertaining the
presence of members and ascertaining the
presence of members, he had no objection to
tar rule which the Committee on Rules might
crise. His thought it the duty of the House
is have the Journal show each day what members were in attendance, and that some
pathod for securing this information should
and shipper and the some
servers and that some
pathod for securing this information should
all shipper and the some

by adopted.

Ar Aligore for Texas opposed any suggestion that looked to the counting of a quorum of members present and not voting. Democratic members of the House were absent when they ought to be here, and some plan sheald be devised which would secture their Persence in the House.

It required nearly four hours before the snear reached a conclusion. It then adopted this resolution, offered by Mr. De Armond, which reads as follows:

Review, As the sense of the caucus, that the Com-Rittes out index should report to the Regues a This, or a amendment to the rules, by means of which mem-ter present and not voting may be taken into account intermining the existence or not-guissense of a form, and to compet the attendance of absent

the resolution in other words, is an instruction to the Democratic members of the Combiles on Rules on French and Rules on Rules

p them here but would have the effect eraing business.

Farner of New York, speaking to the harder of New York, speaking to the that had been made to refer the whole to the Democratic members of the ities on Rules, inquired whether this has carry with it the inference that the awould support whatever rule the Democratic members of the committee might denough the support whatever rule the Democratic members of the committee might denough a number of the committee might denough the support what we want for a rule for counting a quorum.

Admitting of Tennesses was opposed to the a quorum, and Measure Dunn of New and Motreary of Kentucky were averse usuing such a method for obtaining scent.

of Missisalppi made a character-numorous speech, but showed son-by his remarks that he would vote oposition looking to the securing of As Bryan of Nebraska opposed any drastic assures. The Democrate had denounced the

rules of the Reed Congress, and he did not want to defend similar rules inaugurated by a Democratic Congress. The Democrata, he added, aiready have enough to answer for in not passing the Tariff bill and giving the people the silver legislation they demand.

Thirty-two telegrams were sent by the Bergoant-at-Arms last night to Democratic members of the House who are absent from the city. Some of the absentees are expected to return to-day and to-morrow, but the number of those who return is more than offset by those who are leaving to-day and who will absent themselves to-morrow. Col. Issae Hill, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms made the prediction this morning that there will be no quorum of Democrats in the House to-day, and not probably before Tuesday.

TOO MUCH FOR MIKE DUFFY. Herman Ridder and Menry De Forest Bald-win Count Mim Out,

How Boodle Alderman Michael Duffy captured the Grace organization in the Twentyfifth Assembly district last night and was counted out by Deputy Collector Henry De Forest Baldwin and Herman Ridder is an in-teresting story. It happened this way:

William R. Grace had announced the forma-tion of a provisional organization in the distriet, to be effected at the Musical Mutual Protective Union Hall, Ninetisth street and formers of the district should elect Henry J. McBride Chairman, and had parcelled out the

McBride had prepared a typewritten speech thanking the meeting for the unexpected honor, and Mr. Baldwin had been sent around to see that Mr. Grace's state went through.

But Michael Duffy, the celebrated informer

against the other boodle Aldermen of 1884, had determined that he was the proper man to lead the reform movement against Tammany in the Twenty-fifth district. He marshalled his friends to the number of more than two hundred, and marched them to the hall last night at 7 o'clock. The Duffr hosts took possession of all the seats, and the later comers had to content themselves with standing room. Among those who had to stand were 100 members of the Mill Rock Democratio Club under the leadership of John A. Henneberry.

It was quite 8 c'clock before Mr. Baldwin rapped for order. He was flanked on the plat-form by Mr. Ridder and Office Disburser Bob-

proval.

Col. Monroe declared that William R. Grace had led the Democracy of New York to victory before, and that he "might" de so again.

A temporary organization of Mr. Grace's faction was also effected in the Fourteenth district at the Lyceum Opera House.

SINGLE TAX TELESCOPISTS. They Can See a New Era Arriving-Se Near

That One Says "Arrived," Single Texers, with their wives and sisters, to the number of about 150, dined together at the Columbia last night to celebrate Jefferson's birthday and to testify to their appreciation of the services of Congressmen J. G. Maruire, Tom L. Johnson, Jerry Simpson, John De Witt Warner, and Charles Tracey, who roted for the first Single Tax measure ever

submitted to Congress. The Hon. Jerry Simpon was not present.

Mr. Alfred Bishop Mason presided, and while the ladies ate oranges and bananas a dozen orators talked "Single Tax." Free Trade." "The Future," and other toasts in turn. Henry George, the prophet of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, said among other things

Single Tax Clab, said among other things:

"We meet here to-night to commemorate votes that will ever stand as milestones for the single-tax movement.

"These votes were recorded on the 31st of January leat in the national House of Representatives for the straight-out Single-Tax bill, the first one ever proposed there, although it was proposed only as an amendment to the Wilson bill. It is the first step in the movement, which will never grow less the first dash of a wave which soon shall sweep the entire sea.

dash of a wave which soon shall sweep the entire sea.

"At last," said Mr. George, "our time has come; the worklef the propagands has been well done. The Democratic party is breaking up; the true L. Johnson talked single tax to the toast of The Comins Democracy." Congressman James C. Maguire talked single tax to the toast "Bingle Tax."

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGiynn said, among other things: "From Henry George I have learned a new meaning and a new significance of the Lord's prayer." The other speakers were Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn John Cretar of Canada, Edward O. Brown, and Frederick W. Hinrichs. The ladies seemed to enjoy the fruit and the speeches.

FOR FREE COINAGE MEN.

A Lesson in Redceming Columbia Has Set Many Georgians Thinking.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—The free-coinage silver men in this part of Georgia have received an unpleasant shock through the refusal of the Government officials to redeem a slightly mutilated silver dollar at more than forty-three cents. The National Bank of Savannah forwarded the silver dollar, which had been defaced in a fire but was of full weight, to the redemption agent at Washington. This agent sent it to the Philadelphia Mint as unsurrent

sent if to the Philadelphia mint as uncurrent coin.

Superintendent Townsend at Philadelphia remitted 45 cents as its buillon value. The bank official wrote to him pointing out that the silver deliar was of full weight and only slightle defaced. He falled to see why he should receive only 45 cents for it. The reply came that defaced coin was redeemed at only its buillon value. The anti-free-silver newspapers are taking it up as a practical illustration of the foily of unlimited coinage. The correspondence has been printed and will gure largely in politics, and especially in country districts.

WANT TO GRAB 5TH AVENUE

ANOTHER MOVE OF THE STREET CAR MEN TO INVADE THAT STREET,

Pinns of the Metropolitan Tracilos Comp to Extend Its Lines Through the Only Avenue to the Park New Unobstructed by Street Cars and Street Car Tracks

If the people of this city desire to keep Fifth to Central Park, clear of street cars and car tracks, now is the time for them to act, and to let their acts be accompanied by such an ex-pression of sentiment as will make it impossible for years to come for any one to get through the Legislature in any form a repeal of the law which now protects that avenue Headed by Mr. William C. Whitney, and with such a worker as John C. Crimmins to push it, the Metropolitan Traction Company and its allied corporations, whose headquarters are in the cable building at Houston street and Broadway, are making a determined effort to invade Fifth avenue. In the announcement of their purpose there has been no concealment. On Feb. 28 Mr. Crimmins sent out the following letter to the owners and occupants of property below Twenty-third street asking them to sign a petition in favor of the project. President H. H. Vreeland said yesterday that

President H. It vresiand said yesteray that this letter contained their main arguments in favor of the proposed road. Fifth avenue below Twentr-third street, "he added, "practically a business street, and is bound to have street cars sooner or later." Mr. Crimmins's letter says: practically a business street, and is bound to have street ears sooner or later."

Mr. Crimmins's letter asys:

Daan Sim: About a year ago, at the suggestion of several property owners, it molectically to ascertain the sentiments of owners and tenants of property on Fith avenue, between Washington square and Twenty-third street, in relation to the construction of a surface railroad on that portion of the avenue to connect corgium of railroads morth of Twenty-third street, in relation to the construction of a surface railroad on that portion of the avenue of the latest with our lines sould of which the latest with the latest part of the traffic which our seasons, the policy of the traffic which our seasons of the plant of the traffic which our and Amsterdam avenue lines would bring into Broadway as Twenty-third street through Fifth avenue and Routh Fifth avenue, thus making a route to the Battery parallel to the Broadway line, with connections from the South Fifth avenue route to all the ferries south of Fourieshth street on the North River side. The gentlemen whom I visited, and those whom our canneasers interviewed, generally favored this plan. You are probably aware that Fifth avenue by law is now closed to any street railroad. Legislation for the purpose of repealing the law has been niged by a corporation proposing to operate a road throughout the leaging of Fifth avenue, Aure company as ne connection whatever with what is known as the Fifth Avenue Ballerod Company, and we have no idea of extending our line further than to connect with the tracks of the Broadway technologues to the proposed line, if constructed, in owned wild operate the proposed line, if constructed, in owned with the streets of the property owners having become a business street. A large number of property owners having large business interests upon the street have already seen the importance, in a business point of view, of such connections, and have arguested committing the property owners having large business interests upon the street

sabmit to you.

If in your indement the road would be a public convenience, and it, by carrying the large number of people through Fifth avenue whe would unquestionably use this ine, it would be the means of advanting property and benefiting business on this thoroughfare, and so promote its use for business purposes, I should be pleased to have your signature to the petition.

and benefiting business on this thoroughfare, and so promote its use for business purposes, I should be pleased to have your signature to the petition.

The method by which it is proposed to get the project started legally was not so open. It lay in the words. North of Twenty-third street, which assemblyman Patrick H. Roche proposed on Wednesday should be added to the law of 1885, which forbids the laying of any tracks upon Fifth avenue, except for crossing it. This is only one of many efforts that have been made to add this beautiful avenue to the highways of the city which are aircady griditoned with tracks. A strong effort was made to defeat the law of 1885 in the interest of the Fifth Avanue Ballway Company, which was organized about that time, with Thomas P. Musgrave as President. This brought about the formation of the Association for the Preservation of Fifth Avenue as a Thoroughfare. Clarence A. Esward was Chairman of this association. It is representative is David J. Milliken of 31 Nassau street, who acts as its counsel, without pay. For years Mr. Milliken has watched every bill that has been presented at Albany, and has defeated many covert attempts to repeal the law protecting the avenue. When the association was formed, about 4,000 persons signed a protect against having tracks in Fifth avenue. Excepting the owners of hotels and stores, nearly every person who owned and cocupied property on Fifth avenue and in the adjoining streets from Washington square to 110th street, and east and west from Madison avenue to Sixth avenue, algred this protest. Only two or three expressed themselves as in favor of the cars. As a further protect

the adjoining streets from Washington square to 110th street, and east and weets from Madison avenue to Sixth avenue, signed this protest. Only two or three expressed themselves as in favor of the cars. As a further protection the Fifth avenue stage line was established to meet such demand as there might be for public conveyances on that street, and a great part of the stock was taken by signers of the protest.

Since that time Fifth avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to 110th street, has been protected by having been by law made a part of Central Park, and every year recently a bill has been offered in the Legislature prohibiting its use by trucks below Fifty-ninth street, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 7 P. M., from Oct. 1 to June 1.

"We shall offer this bill every year," said Mr. Milliken yesterday, "and some day we shall get it through. The opposition to car tracks in Fifth avenue is not being made by residents of Fifth avenue alone—in fact, they are but a small portion of our association—but by persons living all around it, and I have had thousands of letters coming from all parts of the city endorsing our work. There are two strong grounds for this opposition. First there is sentiment. The people want one street where military and civil parades and the pagentry of fashion can be held without interruption. Then there is the utilitarian reason. Carriage people have some rights, and this is the only street through which they can drive safely either in going to the Park or in going to the great shopping district. Last year there was no direct attack upon the avenue in the legislature. Before the repealer was forfered this year I saw Mr. Whitney at Mr. Crimmins' request. He asked me to cooperate with him in setting tracks in below Twenty-third street. I refused. Their object, he said was to relieve Broadway. This, however, can be accomplished by the project which I understand they really want to carry their road eventually up Fifth avenue to Forty-second street, and to run east and west from there to Laxington

erty below Twenty-third street to sign his petition.

"I have no doubt." Mr. Milliken said regarding this. "that a considerable number of people doing business below Twenty-third street, and perhaps some persons who have moved further up town, would agree to have tracks there, but if one took the whole swenus and canvassed the business houses. I think nine out of ten of their proprietors would be against it. They have gone there to get the trade of people who come in carriages. Boss truckmen favor the proposed exclusion of tracks, because they want a street in the city for pleasure driving."

STEPHEN E. POST SUSPENDS.

Was Astraddio of the Grain Market to New York and Chicago.

For the second time in his long and eventful career on the New York Produce Exchange, Stephen B. Post was forced yesterday to an-Stephen R. Post was forced resterday to announce his suspension. Mr. Post had been engaged in the hazardous proceeding of attempting to straddle the New York and Chicago markets on wheat, corn, and cats. For instance, he was long of wheat and oats and short of corn on the New York Produce Exchange, while his transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade were just the reverse. There were sold out for Mr. Post account on the Produce Exchange 385,000 bushels of wheat and 410,000 bushels of cats, and 430,000 bushels of corn were bought in for him. Mr. Post's total lesses will not amount to over \$25,000 and Mr. Post hopes to resume within a day of two. In Chicago he was short about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. Insig \$50,000 bushels of corn, and short 5,000 tierces of lard.

Mrs. Frank Leelte's Cast-off Husband R.

The complete evidence, now first published, upon which Mrs. Frank Leslie obtained her divorce from "Willie" Wilde. A peculiar story, with illustrations. See to-morrow's Sunday Mercury and America - Ada.

SMALL-POX IN THE MATOR'S OFFICE. MARCHING TO PATERSON Clerk Nagle Sent to North Brother Island

:NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.-COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

John H. Nagle of 158 East 115th street, warrant and bond clerk in the Mayor's office, was

taken to North Brother Island yesterday, suffering with a well developed case of smallpox. Mr. Nagle, who had been complaining of Illness for a day or two, left the Mayor's office last Wednesday declaring that he was too un-well to work. The Mayor's office was invaded yesterday afternoon by officials from the Board of Health, who informed the occupants of the office that they had been subjected to

montagion and must all be vaccinated.

Mayor Gilroy had left the office. The physician began with Chief Clerk and Secretary willis Holly, and the operation proceeded ac-cording to the rank of the victims, Confiden-tial Clerks William J. Ellis and James H. Daly being the next victims, succeeded by Assistant Warrant Clerk John J. Began, Stenographers David J. Connor and William J. Harvey, and Messenger Edward Hetherton. Policemen Malone and McMahon were also treated, as

Messenger Edward Hetherton. Polleemen Malone and McMahon were also treated, as was Martin J. Keese, the keeper of the City Hall, and his assistants. The Mayor's rooms were fumigated and disinfected.

It is the purpose of the Health Department officials to vaccinate all persons who have had occasion to make daily visits to the Mayor's effice resently, and such employees of the Finance Department as have been obliged to handle the vouchers and warrants which have passed through Mr. Nagle's hands. The men who were vaccinated yesterday lost no time in having the members of their family similarly treated last evening.

The British freighter Loch Lomond, which was detained at Quarantine on Wednesday because one of her crew was ill of small-pox, was allowed to go to hey dock yesterday in charge of her skipper and several of her efficiers. The rest of the crew were taken to Hoffman Island, where they will be detained until the vessel is ready for sea, when they will be put aboard.

Alice Morton, an inmate of the Wetmore House, 40 Washington square Bouth, went to the New York Hospital yesterday for treatment. It was found that she had small-pox, the state of the Morton are between fifty and sixty girls in the Home. The house has been tumigated. Abram Noah was taken from his home, 123 East 118th street.

ONE MORE DAY, ONE MORE JUROR. Dr. Meyer's Trial for Potsoning Is Moving Very Slowly.

One more juror was obtained in the General Bessions resterday to try Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, charged with poisoning Joseph Hein-rich Gustav Marie Baum, otherwise Ludwig Brandt. The juror was Otto A. Wiedner of 15 East Eleventh street, a salesman for the University Press Publishing Company. Dr. Meyer rode to court on the Black Maria

sitting on the seat with the driver, because the vehicle was growded. As soon asithe Recorder vehicle was crowded. As soon asithe Becorder took his seat a crowd of talesmen came before him to beg off. One man couldn't write, so he said, but the Recorder got him to admit that he could sign checks. He finally escaped jury duty. A cheerful-faced young man whispered something which the Recorder could not understand. up," said the Recorder. Then the Young man stammered:
"I am going to be married to-day, your Honor."

Honor.

I suppose that is a legal excuse," the Recorder repiled, and he let him go.

Emanuel Kraus of 200 Bowers nettled the Recorder by telling him he didn't know whether or not he would take the law from

whether or not he would take the law from the Court.

William Cronin, the twenty-sixth talesman, was asked by Mr. Wellman if he knew what was meant by capital punishment:

"I do," he replied. "Capital punishment is national punishment."

That means punishment by the nation?"

"Tes, sir."

Tou have ne objection to being punished by the nation?"

"No, sir."

"That will do," said Mr. Wellman. "You are creused."

When the panel was exhausted the court adjourned until Monday morning. There are now two jurors—Mr. John W. Wersele and Mr. Wiedner.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY.

Gov. Flower Promptly Signs the Bill Incorporating It—Lis Objects, ALBANT, April 13.-Assemblyman Sheffield's bill incorporating the Provident Loan Society of New York city, which created so much discussion on its passage through the Legisla-ture, reached Gov. Flower to-day, and he

eigned it immediately.

The incorporators of the society are: Otto Bookman, William L. Bull, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles F. Cox, John D. Crimmins, R. Fulton Cutting, Robert W. De Forest, William E. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, David H. Greer Abram S. Hewitt, James J. Higginson, Adrian

E. Dodge, Charles & Fairchild, David H. Greer, Abram S. Hewitt, James J. Higginson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, Seth Low, Solomon Loeb, Alfred B. Mason, Victor Morawetz, J. Pierpont Morgan, Oswald Ottendorfer, Jacob H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles S. Smith, James Speyer, Walter Stanton, J. Kennedy Tod, Abraham Wolff, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The society is formed for the purpose of aiding such persons as the society shall deem in need of pecuniary assistance by loans of money at interest upon the pledge or mortgage of personal property. It may borrow money for its corporate purposes at a rate of interest not exceeding the lawful rate. No member or trustee shall receive any compensation for his services, or any profit other than lawful interest on money loaned to it, nor shall any member or trustee be personally liable for any debt incurred by the society.

The society shall be entitled to act as pawnbroker, and shall be subject to and entitled to all the benefits of all the provisions of the law of this State concerning pawnbrokers, except that it shall not be required to obtain a license or file a bond.

This form of benevolence is successfully practiced in most Continental and in several American cities. Loan relief on a small scale is now extended by many charitable institutions and churches in New York and eisewhere.

KELLY INSISTS ON PLUMBING.

Actually Appeals to the General Term Just Because His Livelihood Is at Stake, Plumber Thomas J. Kelly's fight against the Examining Board of Plumbers, in the hope of securing a certificate of competency from them, in order that he may continue the busi-ness that he has been engaged in for years as a master plumber, was before the Supremo Court, General Term, yesterday, upon appeal from two orders. Kelly did business at 406 Canal street. Over a year ago he appealed to the Examining Board of Plumbers for a cer tificate of competency and passed tinate of competency and passed the requisite examination. He was unable to get his certificate, however, and he applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certificate to review the action of the Board alleging that it had acted arbitrarily and for illegal reasons, and refused to exercise its discretion, thus depriving him of his means of living. It was insisted at the time that his certificate was refused him because he was not a member of the Master Plumbers' Association and because one of the members of the Board was his businessitival, and an intimation was has businessitival, and an intimation was made that another reason was because he had not consulted his district leader. Judge Beach quashed the writ, holding that the Board had acted in its discretion that its discretion was not reviewable by certificate and also because there was no defect in the papers. A second application for a writ was made to Judge Traux, who, after hearing argument, denied the writ, holding that the proper remedy was an appeal from the decision of Judge Beach. These two decisions were appealed from. After argument, vesterday, the General Term decided to affirm the order of Judge Beach and reverse that of Judge Traux. The Examining Board of Flumbers may file a return to the writ and show cause why a certificate should not be granted Mr. Kelly. requisite examination. He was unable to

Fire in a Nest of Factories,

A fire on the ground floor of the three-story factory building at 518 to 522 West Thirtying. The ground floor is occupied by Charles Rilling's wood-working factory. The ascond floor is unconquied, but on the third floor are the Lion Silk Company and John Graham's Bon, whose large silk factories adjoin the building.

Ships that Pass to the Nich The greatest of recent novel, given with the New For Dunday Nove of April 15. The novel aione is werth 10 casts. All for 3 casts.—dos.

NEW YORK STRIKERS AID IN A DEM-ONSTRATION THERE.

In the Afternoon What Is Supposed to B a Byzamite Bomb Is Found Under the Monro of William Strange, the Chairman of the Manufacturers' Association

PATERSON, April 13.-An army of Paterson strikers marched through the principal stree of the city to-day 5,000 strong, and then took the road to Passals to meet several hundred striking weavers who were to march from New York to show by their presence that they were in sympathy with the Paterson strike. The Paterson weavers had received word at 9 march, and immediately a call to headquarters decorated, and arrangements made for the reseption of the visitors. At 1 o'clock the strik ing silk ribbon weavers and dyers assembled in West street, and half an hour later the eclumn moved. They marched through Main street, the business thoroughfare of the city. and were cheered by the people thronging the sidewalk. As they marched their ranks were

augmented by men and women.

The men sang the "Marselllaise," and the women waved their handkerchiefs in reply to the cheers of the onlookers. They did not have to march to Passaic, for they met the visitors at Clifton, only three miles from Pat erson, at 2:50 o'clock. The force of the New Yerkers had been augmented at Jersey City by several hundred silk ribbon weavers from Union Hill and Heboken. They were headed rear of the line was a furniture truck loaded with supplies for the weavers, who had arranged to pass the night at Paterson.

with supplies for the weavers, who had arranged to pass the night at Paterson.

When the two processions met there was much cheering. The visitors were made to take the post of honor, the right of the line, and all marched to Paterson. The march was over the same route in Paterson, and this time the people turned out still greater numbers to great them. The weavers sent back answering cheers, and pointed to the inserrptions on their banners. They sarried two of these, one bearing the words. The Hungry Weavers' land the other. "We are on Strike for our Bread and Butter." There was no disturbance, and the march continued uninterrupted to Paterson Island Park, where the visitors were quartered for the night.

To-morrow they are to join the Paterson strikers in a big industrial parade through the city, and they mean to stop in front of the mills and give them a "serenade." If this is permitted by the authorities it is said trouble may follow.

What is supposed to be a dynamite bomb was found under the porehelf the palatial Broadway home of William Strange this afternoon by Mr. Strange's coachman. It is a piece of gas pipe an inch and a half in diameter and six inches long, with two fuses.

The fuses had each burned to within an inch of the pipe and then gone out. The finding of the bomb was reported to the police authorities to-night, and policemen were at once detailed to guard the house. Mr. Strange is deeply chagrined at being selected as the victim of the striking silk workers' vengeance, as all blame for the presence of the bomb is laid to the strikers, who have never allowed an opportunity to alip by without denouncing the millionaire as the author of their present troubles. He is credited with advising the manufacturers to starve the strikers into submission. He will have the bomb examined.

Mr. Strange is vice-President of the Silk Association of America, and is Chairman of the Paterson association, which has formed a combination against the striking weavers. He has been very liberal in his charities.

At t

COKE STRIKERS STILL VIOLENT,

Marching About and Compelling Mon t Uniontown, Pa., April 13.-This end of the coke region had an exciting day, and, as a result, 1,000 men employed at seven plants com

prising 1,200 ovens, are idle to-night. The house of one man was broken open. He was beaten, one of his ears cut, and then forced to accompany the strikers. The men will meet to-morrow and march north. According to a well-organized plan, the strikers began massing at the Oliver works

There are about 450 men employed at this plant, mostly foreigners. A few of them want to work, but all were forced to go along on the raids. John Pouchnek, one of the to work, said he was sick and could not go. His house was broken open and he was beaten. To finish their brutal work, Pouchnek was held while one of the men took his pocket knife and cut the edges of one of his

Then Pouchnek was forced to go with the mob, sick and bleeding as he was. The meb marched south to Fairchance, but the men at work along the route were informed by their friends that the strikers were com ing and they fied in precipitate haste. Sheriff Wilhelm had also sent a force deputies to intersect the strikers. HARRISBURG, April 13,-A telegram was re ceived at the Executive Department to-day ceived at the Executive Department to-day from the L. & R. Wistar Furnace Company of Dunbar. Fayetts county. asking for State protection, the telegram stating that the company did not think the civil authorities could furnish sufficient protection. An answer was sent by Frivate Secretary Tate to the effect that the Governor is in Newcastle and will be in Fittsburgh to-night, and the company should look to the Sheriff of Fayette sounty for protection. county for protection.

Newcastle, Pa. April 13.—Gov. Pattison was seen at the residence of R. W. Clendenning to-day. He said that he would not order out the militia under the present situation.

TO BE A LIFE OR DEATH STRUGGLE. The Montane Strike the First Ordered by the American Railway Union.

HELENA, Mon., April 13.-The general strike all along the Montana Central and on the Great Northern from Larimore, N. D., to Spekane, ordered by James Hogan, Organizer of the American Railway Union, began at noon

to-day. The men demand, in substance, that the schedule which was in effect prior to Aug. 1, 1863, be restored. This is the first strike ordered by the American Hallway Union, and it is a case of life or death with that order.

The order embraces engineers, firemen, con-"The order embraces engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, section men, shopmen, car repairers, coal beavers, and clerks, and it is said to be very strong in the territory over which the strike is ordered.

The employees in the different departments will all stand together, and will not go back to work unless all of their demands are conceded. Fifteen delegates who will conduct the strike were sent east and west from liavre yesterday, and one of them will drop off at each division point. and one of the point.

Mr. Hogan was in Butte and addressed a largely attended meeting of the American Railway Union. His action in calling the atrike was unanimously approved. He will remain in Butte and will conduct the strike from here.

General Behate on the T ris Bitt to Red on April 83,

Washington, April 13.-Mr. Harris, on the part of the Democrats, and Mr. Aldrich, on the part of the Republicans, had a conference this atternoon which resulted in a contenence this atternoon which resulted in a continuance of the present trace in the Senate throughout the week, with the understanding that general debate on the Tariff bill should end on Monday. April 23, when the bill shall be taken up and discussed by paragraphs.

Br. H. Neville Smith at the Point of Brath Dr. H. Naville Smith of 76 Madison avenue, Jarsey City, is at the point of death from blood poisoning. A week ago, while performing an operation on a patient in Christ Hospital, he cut his hand, and on Mondar all the symptoms of blood poisoning were developed. Drs. Forman and Dickinson, who are in attendance upon him, have kope of his recovers.

TRANSFERS MADE BY H'KANE. Boods Recorded Representing Property Val-

John Y. McKans yesterday had recorded with Register Thomas J. Kenna, in Brooklyn, deeds disposing of twenty-one pieces of property in Coney Island, Gravesend, and Sheepshead Bay,

valued in all at \$200,000. Lawyer George W. Roderick, McKane's legal adviser in his troubles, gets three pieces of property; his brother, James W. Roderick, one; McKane's brother, James McKane eleven, and S. Stryker Williamson, the friend who accompanied McKane to Sing Sing prison, four. The remaining three are clear titles to property deeded to McKane and reconveyed to

his brother.

The consideration is said in each to be nominal. The most important of the transfers is John Y. McKane's interest in the Ocean Parkway, Sea Breeze avenue, West First street and Sea View Elevated Railroad Company, which goes to James McKane.

ODETTE TYLER'S PLANS.

Of for a Long Vacation, but to Return to the Singe Next Senson.

Odette Tyler, who was in the cast of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" until her betrothal to Howard Gould, and whose engagement with him has been broken on account of the Gould family's opposition, will start for the South to-day for a long vacation. She signed a contract with Mr. Frehman to return to the stage next season. She will reappear in a revival of "Shenandosh," and after that will return to the Empire's stock company. Another engagement made yesterday by Mr. Frohman for his stock company was that of Annie Russell. ing at the Madison Square, and who has only recently recovered from several years of dangerous Illness

CHARLEY BATES UNDER ARREST.

He Got Away from One Park Policema but Auother Caught Him-Fast Driving. Charles F. Bates, the plump young man whom Annette F. McGrath sued in vain establish a marriage, was arrested in Central Park at 6:40 o'clock last night on a charge of reckless driving. At the Arsenal \$500 ball was furnished by Thomas J. Dunn, and Bates is to appear this morning at 9 o'clock in York-

The police say that Bates was driving recklessly about the circle in front of the Casina. He had a spirited horse attached to a trap. Park Policeman William Monahan called on

Park Policeman William Monshan called on Bates to stop. Bates did not stop at first, and when he did he said something to Monshan about seeing the Commissioners. Then the peliceman put him under arrest.

Bates objected to Monshan getting on the seat beside him, and the policeman said he would be compelled to take the horse's bridle and lead the turnout to the Arsenal. So Bates reconsidered and finally he sagreed to let the policeman mount to the seat. Monshan says that just as he put his foot on the step Bates may the horse plunged forward and Monshan parrowly secaped being run over. Bates lashed the horse again, and it started on a dead run from the Casino to the east drive. Monshan blew his alarm whistle, and Bates speeded northward around the centre drive toward the Terrace Bridge. Mounted Policeman Ferguson captured him on the bridge.

Then Bates subsided. At the arsenal Bates said he was merely showing off the horse to one or two friends who might want to purchase it. Sergeant Fitspatrick reminded him that an ordinance forbids showing off horses in the Park.

A Couviet to Anbura Prince Attacks Keeper, Who Uses His Night Stick. PLATTEBURGE, N. Y., April 13.-On Wedner day morning Thomas Lillia, a convict confined in Clinton prison, attacked Principal Keeper McKenna with an iron cell bucket and then

The officer was unarmed, except with a light night stick, but with this he clubbed Lillis into submission. Lillis was taken to the hospital, where his head was dressed, and no serious consequences were anticipated. On Thursday merning, however, Lillis died

suddenly.

Coroner Douglass of Altoona was summoned, and to-day held an inquest, which resulted in the excheration of the officer from all blame. The autopsy resulted in the discovery that Lillis's heart was so badly diseased that any excitement would have caused death.

Lillis was sentenced by Judge Pitzgerald of

West Thirtieth street station last evening and asked Capt. Schmittberger to aid him in his search for his missing eighteen-year-old daughter. Eva. He said that she had left home on March 17, and although he had hunted all over he had got no trace of her until yesterday, when a friend told him that he had seen her in the Tenderion district.

Mr. Randolph furnished the Captain with a photograph and description of the missing girl. Detectives Cash and Jerolomon were sent out and in less than an hour ran across the girl at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue.

keeper of 263 Bridge street, Brooklyn, sur-prised their school companions by getting

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD DEAD.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CARRIED OFF BY A SUDDEN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

He Had Just Returned from a Trip to Europe and Apparently Was in Vigorous Health for a Man of 00-His Great Work to the Reform of the Principles of Legal Procedure, Which He Hoped to See Adopted All Over the World-Mis Consection with the Eric and Tweed Cases,

David Dudley Field died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning of pneumonia at the house of his daughter-in-law, at 23 Gramercy Park. Mr. Field arrived on Wednesday from a trip to England and Italy, having celebrated his 89th birthday in Rome on Feb. 13. He sailed from Genoa on the steamship Columbia on March The voyage prostrated everybody on

board except Mr. Field.

When the vessel landed he was ushered into warm room, where the customs inspeexamined his baggage. Then he went out into the rain and snow storm that prevailed on Wednesday and was conveyed to his home in a cold carriage. He walked up the stairs to his room without assistance, al-though for a year he had been forbidden by his physician to go up or down stairs, owing to the fact that his heart was enlarged and he was inclined to dropsy. Mr. Field ate a hearty dinner, including systems and a beefsteak, and drank a bottle of elder. Then he received several calls, among them a Bus reporter, to whom he rehearsed his ex-periences abroad with great vivacity. Mr. Field made his recent trip abroad against the advice of his physician, Dr. Stephen Birch. It is believed that he over-exerted himself while in Italy, that he tried to accomplish too much on the day of his arrival and ate too heartily for one who was able to take but little At 3:30 A. M. on Thursday his valet Watson.

who sleeps in the room just over that of Mr. Field, was awakened by the bell that connects the two rooms. He hurried to Mr. Field, who complained of a chill. Dr. Birch was sumnoned, and he saw at once that Mr. Field was threatened with pneumonia. His temperature was 102° and his respiration was 40 to the minute. Dr. Birch stayed at the house died. At Mrs. Field's request Dr. Frank Delafield was called in consultation. During the evening Mr. Field sank into a stupor. At 11 P. M. he could not speak, although he seemed to understand what was said to him. At 3 A. M. Mr. Field was sinking. He would stop breathing entirely for a minute, and then resume faintly at first and then more regularly, only to lose power to breathe again for a minute. At 3.30 P. M. the pause was longer than a minute, and the Doctor said, "He is dead. Dr. Henry M. Field had been at the house a

part of Thursday. He was notified at once, and sent a cable despatch to Lady Musgrave of East Grinstead, in Sussex, England, who was Mr. Fleid's only child, and to visit whom he undertook the trip to Europe. The funeral will take place at 4:30 P. M. to-morrow at Cal-vary Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Field's daughter-in-law is a member. The under-taker is Joseph Freed, sexton of All Bouls' ting. He told his valet he had taken a fancy to that undertaker. He was an admirer of the Bev. Theedore Williams, whose preaching he could hear distinctly. These pall bearers have been selected: Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. Chief Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals, John Bigelow, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarta, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles A. Peabody, Chancellor McCracken, Charles Butler, Abram R. Lawrence, H. H. Anderson, R. A. Dero, and R. M. Gallaway.

When the news of Mr. Field's death became known Mayor Gilroy ordered the flags on the City Hall to be displayed at half mast, and several Judges adjourned their courts. David Dudley Field was the oldest of the ten children of the Rev. David Dudley Field, a and to-day held an inquest which resulted in the extination of the office from all blaims of the control of the office from all blaims. Lillies heart was so helly diseased that any applicant was so helly diseased that any applicant was so helly diseased that any applicant the second of the cold and the cold and the cold and the cold at the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold at the cold of the cold of the cold at the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold at the cold of the Congregational minister, whose father had been a Captain in the Revolutionary army. He was born at Haddam, Conn., in 1805, and went